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with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

ROK Resists Truce Terms

Adamant as Talks Near End. In spite of the vigorous opposition of the South Koreans, Allied & Communist delegates signed an agreement June 8 on prisoners of war—the issue that had held up a truce in Korea for a year.

Truce-team deputies in Panmunjom were working June 11 on the last detail preliminary to the signing of an armistice: a map defining a truce line based on the present battlefront. Under terms adopted in 1951, the 2 sides were to set up a demilitarized zone 2½ miles wide between their armies. The line mapped in Nov. 1951[1] had to be redrawn because of changes in the front since that time.

Meanwhile the principal conflict over a truce lay between South Korea & the UN allies. ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee & his Govt., supported by public demonstrations in South Korean cities, still held out June 11 against signing a truce that left Chinese Reds on Korean soil or consigned Korean POWs to the custody of a commission of foreign "neutrals." The South Koreans boycotted the conference in Panmunjom, talked of breaking away from the UN Command and carrying on the war alone. They were under heavy pressure from Washington accept the truce.

Prisoner Agreement

Signed. The agreement on exchanging or releasing prisoners of war was signed in Panmunjom June 8 by the truce team chiefs (Gens. Harrison & Nam Il).

Thus the 2 sides resolved a conflict that had deadlocked the conference since the first week of May, 1952, when agreements were reported on all other armistice arrangements.[2] The terms signed June 8 made this ultimate provision for POWs who refused to go back to Red territory: they would be freed as civilians after 120 days if a major political conference failed to solve their problem.[3]

Terms on POWs

These were the main points of the POW agreement:

1. Those who wanted to be sent home would be exchanged "as soon as practicable"—in any case within 60 days after a cease-fire. This was expected to apply to the 13,000 Allied prisoners (mostly South Koreans) held by the Communists and to 75,300 Reds held by the UN. (The UN Command said June 8 that 70,300 North Koreans & 5,000 Chinese Red POWs had said they would be exchanged. 32,180 North Koreans & 14,200 Chinese were listed as unwilling to go back to Red territory.)

2. A "Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission" composed of Sweden, Switzerland, Poland, Czechoslovakia & India would take charge of prisoners who had "not exercised their right to be repatriated." India alone would supply "sufficient armed forces" to the commission and serve as its chairman & "umpire." Each of the 4 other countries could furnish a maximum of 50 staff members. The Allies & Communists took responsibility for maintaining order in the vicinity of POW camps in their territory but granted the commission full authority to "exercise its legitimate functions & responsibilities." It was agreed that "no force or threat of force shall be used . . . to prevent or effect" repatriation of prisoners.

3. For the first 90 days of an armistice, nations to which prisoners belonged could send spokesmen to POW camps to "explain" repatriation to those who held out against going home. The "explaining representatives" would number not more than 7 members for each 1,000 prisoners, not less than 5. They could bring along their own wireless equipment. "All explanations & interviews" would be conducted before representatives of the commission & the detaining side. A prisoner who decided to go home would be repatriated after a majority of the commission approved his application to be sent back.

4. The cases of prisoners still in custody of the commission after 90 days would be referred to a major political conference (due to convene 90 days after a truce). If the conference reached no agreement on the prisoners after 30 more days (120 after a cease-fire), those who still had not "exercised their right to be repatriated" would be released "from the prisoner-of-war status to civilian status" by declaration of the commission. Those who chose to go to "neutral nations" would do so within 30 days with the aid of the commission & Indian Red Cross. The commission would pass out of existence after this final 30-day period. "Whenever & wherever" former POWs decided afterward that they wanted to return to their homelands, "authorities of the localities where they are" would be "responsible for assisting them in returning to their fatherlands."[4]

The agreement specified that the Neutral Nations Comm. & all its subsidiaries would operate by majority vote.

Korean Opposition

Rhee vs. Eisenhower. Rhee, 78, tried June 6 to stave off the impending Allied-Communist truce agreement when he sent Pres. Eisenhower an ROK plan for Korea. He said the ROK would agree "at our risk" to have both Allied & Chinese Red forces withdrawn from Korea if the U.S. agreed beforehand to: (1) make a mutual defense treaty with the ROK under which the U.S. would go to Korea's defense if an outside nation attacked the peninsula; (2) keep U.S. air & naval forces in Korea until the ROK built up an adequate AF & Navy; (3) give the ROK forces enough weapons & supplies that they would be self-reliant after U.S. forces left the country. In demanding that the war go on to drive the Communists out of Korea, Rhee wrote: "Our preference is still to have U.S. forces by our side to help us out. But if that is no longer possible, Korea should exercise its innate right of self-determination . . ."

Wide World
SYNGMAN RHEE

1—see Vol. XI, p. 377E-H 2—see Vol. XII, p. 141C 3—see p. 177B 4—see p. 165A-H (Consult Index sections of this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for additional background material on persons & subjects covered in News sections.)

Week in Headlines

International. *Reds signed truce terms on Korean POWs which South Koreans refused to accept.*
De Gasperi regime weakened in Italian elections.
Reds eased rule in East Germany, Austria.

United States. *President, aides defended AF budget cuts; Eisenhower insisted on unity with allies.*
Tornadoes killed 242 in midwest, Massachusetts.
'Most powerful' A-weapon tested in Nevada. AEC announced new success in "breeding" atomic fuel.
Taft gave up Senate floor leadership due to ailment.
High Court ruled vs. segregation in D.C. restaurants.

TRUMAN: 'SUPPORT PRESIDENT.' Ex-Pres. Harry Truman said June 9 in Kansas City that Americans must follow Pres. Eisenhower's lead and accept the Korean truce. "The President of the U.S. has the facts," the ex-President asserted. "We must support him in what he does & recommends." Mr. Truman declined to criticize the Republicans' overall record until they had "plenty of time to make good on their campaign pledges."[1]

Pres. Eisenhower made public June 7 a letter he had sent Rhee the day before urging Rhee to accept the truce terms and join in efforts to establish a unified & free Korea "by political & other methods" instead of warfare. The President offered to negotiate a U.S.-ROK mutual defense pact similar to those with Australia, New Zealand & the Philippines after a Korean armistice took effect. He also offered to continue economic aid to South Korea insofar as approved by Congress. He said the prospective truce "involves a clear abandonment of the fruits of aggression" by the Reds and upheld the Allied principle that no prisoners would be repatriated by force. "Under these circumstances acceptance of the armistice is required of the UN & the Republic of Korea."

Rhee rejected Eisenhower's message June 8 as "unsatisfactory" and the ROK Natl. Assembly in Pusan voted 129-0 June 9 against the truce terms approved by the other Allies. The Assembly opposed any truce except on the terms Rhee had outlined to Gen. Eisenhower. It called on the ROK Govt. & Army (dependent on the U.S. for supplies) to take "all necessary measures" to "prevent another Communist aggression (&) be prepared for a northward advance."

Large crowds of Koreans meanwhile staged public anti-truce demonstrations in Seoul & other ROK cities. ROK leaders talked not only of continuing to fight the Reds alone but of fighting off the landing of Indian troops to serve the POW commission. Gen. Paik Sun Yup, ROK Army Chief of Staff, was called home June 7 from a tour of military centers in the U.S., began conferences with his generals June 10 on the possibility of "going it alone."

Rhee held several conferences during the week with U.S. military & diplomatic officials who tried to dissuade him from resisting a truce. He was visited June 10 by Adm. Arthur W. Radford, incoming chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, who had flown to Korea after a visit to Formosa. Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.), who had first opposed the truce terms adopted June 8, changed his stand after they were signed and urged that Rhee accept them. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) chided the South Koreans June 10 for being "a bit foolish" in holding out against the armistice. American leaders & the press generally expressed sympathy for South Korea but favored the cease-fire.[2]

Swiss, India Hesitant. Switzerland indicated June 9 it would refuse to serve on the POW commission unless South Korea accepted the truce, but this threat was withdrawn by the Swiss June 10 on the urging of many countries. Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru said June 10 that his country would go along with the truce agreement but hesitated to send guard troops to Korea if there was danger that the ROK would resist their landing.[3]

Warfare

Ground Fighting Renewed. A renewed attack by 7,000 Chinese Reds against Allied positions on the central land front was reported June 11. Most of the land front quieted down June 9 after 2 weeks of hard fighting in which the Communists, as attackers, seized about a dozen Allied outposts (actual territory gained by the Reds totaled only a few square miles). South Koreans continued June 10 a strong counter-attack to recover a strategic ridge crest on the extreme eastern front known as Luke's (or Luke the Gook's) Castle, which North Koreans had captured June 3. The ROK counter-attack was supported by an American tank company commanded by Capt. George S. Patton Jr., son of the late World War II general.[4]

TRADE WITH REDS

U.S. Blocks Fuel to China Shippers. The Commerce Dept. set up a system June 7 for denying fueling facilities in the U.S. or its territories to foreign ships & planes destined for Communist China. The department's Office of Intl. Trade was authorized to issue permits for such fueling and Asst. Commerce Secy. Samuel W. Anderson said applications "will not generally be granted." (The department did not expect many such applications and the measure was described as largely "precautionary.")

Senate Data on Britons. The Senate Permanent Subcom. on Investigations had released June 6 a list of 162 free-world vessels said to have made 264 trips to Red China between last Dec. 29 & Apr. 20. A breakdown showed that 96 of the ships were of British registry and 4 others were believed to have been British. Those 100 ships made 177 trips to Red China during the period, according to the subcommittee. The release was in answer to a statement by the British Info. Service that British ships had made only 97 trips to Red China Dec. 29-Apr. 20. Sen. Karl Mundt (R., S.D.), acting subcommittee chairman, charged that Britons carried on "lush trade in blood profits" with the Chinese Reds. He demanded that all the Allies adopt a "safe, sound, sensible & secure policy" and "refuse to send ships into enemy ports." Countries represented by the 62 non-British ships on the subcommittee's list of 162: Greece, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, France, Italy, Japan, Holland, Pakistan, Panama, India.[5]

Latin American Plot Reported. AP reported from Washington June 7: an "informed person" had revealed that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), regular chairman of the Senate Investigating Subcom., had uncovered evidence that weapons were being smuggled to Communists in Panama by airlift from Texas & other points in the U.S. The informant said the guns & ammunition were intended for use in Red revolutions in Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia and possibly Central American countries. McCarthy had just made a trip to Texas & Mexico.[6]

EUROPE

German Reds Revamp Program. The East German Communist Party Politburo announced June 10 the revocation of several measures aimed at communizing the economy, suppressing churches & punishing anti-Communists for political reasons. An agreement worked out with Bishop Otto Dibelius of the Evangelical church pledged an end to drives against church youth groups, release of clergymen found to have been imprisoned "unjustly" and a hands-off Govt. policy toward church property. Amnesty & property restitution was offered refugees who would return to East Germany. Expansion of the collective farm system was halted. State Bank credits were offered to private businessmen & those who had been forced out of business were promised aid in getting reestablished. Issuance of ration cards to all East Germans regardless of their politics was decreed. The Reds said the decrees were in the interest of "the great goal of German unity."

Russia June 5 relieved Gen. Vasily I. Chuikov as its military commander in East Germany, a post he had held since the Berlin blockade ended in 1949. Col. Gen. Andrei A. Gretschko, whose last known post was that of Kiev Military District commander in Ukraine, was nominated to replace Chuikov, whose new post was not announced.[7]

(Pres. Eisenhower sent by cable to West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer June 5 his assurance that no decision concerning Germany would be taken at the forthcoming Western Big 3 meeting in Bermuda unless Adenauer was consulted in advance. Commonwealth Prime Ministers meeting in London after the Coronation were said to have agreed informally June 3 with Sir Winston Churchill's view that a conference of Big 4 leaders should be held soon after the Bermuda meeting of Pres. Eisenhower, Churchill & the French Premier.)[8]

1—see p. 150A 2—see p. 177H-J 3—see p. 185E 4—see pp. 177K-178B 5—see pp. 178N-179E 6—see p. 167F 7—see p. 179F-G 8—see p. 166K-M (Consult Index for other references)

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Reds Ease Austrian Rule. The Russians announced June 6 a shift from military to civilian administration of their occupation zone in Austria—same as was done in their German zone May 28. They also lifted permanent restrictions June 9 on travel by Austrians between the Soviet & Western zones of the country.

The Cabinet in Moscow designated Ivan I. Ilyichev, ex-head of the Soviet diplomatic mission to East Germany, as new civilian High Commissioner for Austria. Lt. Gen. Vadim P. Sviridov, head of the old Russian Control Commission, remained as commander of 44,000 Soviet troops in Austria & their "supporting" forces in Hungary & Rumania. (The Western allies ended Army administration of their Austrian zones in 1950.) Austrian Forgn. Min. Karl Gruber hailed the Russian action June 7 as a "favorable omen for further developments."

The relaxation of Soviet-zone border restrictions June 9 left Austrians (but apparently not Western allied personnel) free to go back & forth across the East-West Austrian border without clearance at Russian check points. The Reds said they would conduct checkups only when they thought weapons were being carried into their zone.[1]

Russia Grants Visas. The Soviet Forgn. Office informed the U.S. Embassy in Moscow June 9 that exit permits would be given to Mrs. Tamara Chernashova Gilmore, 32, ex-ballerina & wife of AP correspondent Eddy Gilmore; Eugenia Pestretsova, wife of Robert Tucker of Kansas City, a U.S. Embassy translator of Soviet publications; and to the 2 children of Mrs. Ethel Balashova, an American Embassy employe (U.S. citizen) divorced from her Russian husband. It was the first time since 1946 that the Kremlin had granted exit visas to Soviet wives of American citizens. Amb. Charles E. Bohlen had asked Forgn. Min. V. M. Molotov May 12 to let Soviet wives & children of Americans leave the USSR.[2]

Anti-Czech Bans Lifted. The U.S. State Dept. disclosed June 5 that 3 American restrictions on trade & travel between the U.S. & Czechoslovakia had been lifted since the release of newsman William N. Oatis from a Czech prison. The bans lifted were those against (1) shipment of Czech goods to the U.S., (2) shipment of non-strategic American goods to Czechoslovakia and (3) legitimate business trips to Czechoslovakia by American citizens. (The U.S., Britain & France retained a joint ban on flights by Czech planes over West Germany.)[3]

Poland reported June 8 that the governing body of the Polish Youth Union had been replaced following the escape of 2 jet pilots to the West. The Union had been responsible for nominating "reliable" officer candidates.[4]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Backs Defense Policies. Pres. Eisenhower, defending Administration policies in a speech at the national convention of the Jr. Chamber of Commerce in Minneapolis June 10, rejected the "fortress theory of defense" under which the U.S. would be expected to "stand by itself." He spoke out also for AF budget cuts by which Defense Secy. Wilson hoped to get "more defense for less money." The address was the first in a 5-day speaking tour.

The President made these points in his address:

Free-world unity—"I believe [it] misleading & dangerous" to argue that the U.S. can forget the UN and, "particularly in Asia," "make our own decisions, fight & stand as only we ourselves may choose." "There is no free nation too humble to be forgotten. . . . All free nations must stand together, or they shall fall separately. . . . This is a matter not only of political principle but of economic necessity" involving "our need for markets [&] . . . our need to [import] . . . such essentials as manganese & cobalt, tin & tungsten." "This essential, indispensable unity means compromise — always within a clearly defined, clearly understood framework of principle." Compromise "is the essence of the democratic process." "Retreat from this unity" by surrendering Asia or Europe merely would strengthen "the forces of aggression." The U.S. cannot pick "areas of the globe in which our policies or wishes may differ from our allies (and) say to our allies: 'We shall do what we want here—and where you do what we want, there & only there shall we favor unity.'" "Dismay," "irritation & frustration over the seemingly vain & tedious processes of political discourse" in the UN ignore the fact that neither the world nor the UN "is or can be made in a single image of one nation's will or idea." To the Communists, the UN seems to be "a convenient sounding board for their propaganda, a weapon to be exploited in spreading disunity & confusion. To the free world it has seemed that it should be a constructive forum for free discussion of the world's problems, an effective agency for helping to solve these problems peacefully."[5]

Defense budget—The U.S., despite budget cuts, was building a defense "of thought & order & efficiency" for "an age of peril." This defense (a) "soberly promises more efficient military production," (b) "realistically assesses our long-term economic capacity," (c) "demands the elimination of luxury, waste & duplication" and (d) "allocates funds as justly & wisely as possible among the 3 armed services." The cuts "allocate 60¢ out of every defense dollar to air power" and "give us less costly production schedules" through "greater efficiency in production." This means "fewer planes 'on order,' more planes in the air," "fewer planes in theory, more planes in fact—more swiftly & less expensively." Production schedules requiring 26 months for a B-27 and 34 for a B-52 can, "we believe," be cut to "something like 18 months." "All our plans must realistically take more account . . . of colossal & continuing technological change" such as that enabling 25 modern planes "in a single attack" to "visit upon our enemy as much explosive violence as was hurled at Germany by our entire [World War II] air effort."[6]

Taft Denies 'Go-It-Alone' View. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) denied in Washington June 5 that he had said in his May 26 speech in Cincinnati that the U.S. "should 'go it alone' in the Far East or anywhere else." He said he favored working with other countries in the Far East but reiterated his opposition to the Eisenhower policy of operating with the UN in Korea. "What I said," Taft declared, "was that we should forget" the UN "as far as the further conduct of the Korean war is concerned" and as "we had already done . . . in Europe" by "relying entirely upon the NATO alliance." He noted that "India & many other countries" on the UN Gen. Assembly committee supposedly directing the war "say they are not" on the UN side "but are neutral." Disentangled from the UN in Korea, the U.S. could operate under Far East treaties with Australia, New Zealand, Japan & the Philippines and the "very definite understanding with the French in Indo-China." The U.S. also would have "a free hand to form an alliance with the British" on "how Far Eastern affairs should be conducted."[7]

(Taft announced June 10 that he was dropping out as Senate majority leader for the rest of the session because of a serious hip ailment. Senate GOP Policy Com. Chrmn. William F. Knowland [Calif.] became actg. leader.)

ARMED FORCES

AF Budget Dispute. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson, defending the $5 billion cut in the Air Force budget in testimony before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee June 8-9, pledged June 8 that "under the proposed budget we will continue to have the best fighters & bombers in the world in sufficient quantity to perform their assigned missions." Wilson took direct issue with Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, retiring AF Chief of Staff, who bitterly criticized the slash in testimony given June 3-5.

Vandenberg testified June 3 that the Joint Chiefs of Staff warned Wilson in March that cutting the AF's 143-wing goal "would increase the risk to national security beyond the dictates of national prudence." He said he had heard no sound military reason for an AF slash "at a time when we face an enemy who has more modern

1—see pp. 179F, 166N 2—see p. 159L 3—see p. 159J 4—see p. 167B
5—see p. 178F 6—see pp. 187P-188C 7—see pp. 165L-167B

jet fighters than we have and enough long-range bombers to attack this country in a sudden all-out atomic effort." Vandenberg said June 4 that (a) the U.S. could not meet its NATO commitments without 143 wings, (b) restrictions imposed by Wilson on the AF in the past 4 months would delay achievement of 143 wings by 6 months even if the budget cut were restored and (c) the new program would not buy "more defense for less money."

Wilson testified June 8 that he would propose no cutbacks in the military establishment if a truce were reached in Korea. He said he was trying to reduce the military's "great extravagance & waste" and the brass, as usual, was playing an "old military trick" by charging that economies would endanger national security. Wilson cited the atomic-powered plane, which had been canceled, as the sort of impractical "pure" research on which he was cracking down in the interests of economy. "The atomic airplane would have been a bum airplane even if everything had worked out," he said. Wilson charged June 9 that the Truman budget for 1954 had in effect abandoned the 143-wing AF but that "no one was honest and told the American people." (Wilson said in a Sioux City, Ia. speech June 5 that Pres. Eisenhower had analyzed & approved the defense budget and "I know of no one in the whole world more competent to judge such matters.")

AF Secy. Harold E. Talbott testified June 3 that although the new goal was only 120 wings by Dec. 1955, the Eisenhower Admin. still intended to buy enough modern planes for 143 wings—the excess going to the Air Natl. Guard and Air Reserve. He reported that the new Joint Chiefs of Staff were going to restudy U.S. defense plans and make new recommendations as to strength needed. He said that if they suggested 143 wings, the budget slash would cause no serious delay and "the interim program will not endanger our security." Pres. Eisenhower's military budget cuts and Defense Dept. reorganization plans were indorsed also by the American Legion June 5.[1]

Mightiest A-Test Blast. A "nuclear device" believed to have been the most powerful ever set off in the continental U.S. was tested June 4 at Yucca Flat, Nev. Its force was estimated as twice that of the Hiroshima bomb, or the equivalent of 40,000-50,000 tons of TNT. It was dropped by a B-36 flying at 40,000 feet and exploded at 2,000 feet. The device set off protracted incandescence visible 1,150 mi. to the south. It generated such heat that desert brush was burned off in a 5-mi. radius. The explosion collapsed a wooden control-point building 10 mi. from the heart of the 40,000-ft. atomic cloud.

The explosion was the 11th in what had been planned as a 10-shot spring series. Permission to detonate the 11th device was said to have been obtained from Pres. Eisenhower on short notice to test data acquired during the 10 preceeding tests since mid-March. Dr. Alvin Graves, the Atomic Energy Comm.'s scientific director of the tests, indicated that much time & money may have been saved by not postponing the experiment until a later series of tests. Observers concluded that the 11th device had confirmed some new plan for increasing the power of atomic explosions—through use of more fisionable material, new detonating methods, or both.[2]

Draft. A 23,000-man draft call for August, all for the Army, was issued June 8. Defense Secy. Wilson told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee the same day that there were not enough men in current draft pools to maintain armed forces strength and that fathers or others in exempt groups might have to be drafted. He cited a letter from Asst. Defense Secy. John Hannah which said the services needed 1,000,000 new men a year to maintain their strength but that only 850,000 were available under present rules of exemption. The UP reported June 3 a Selective Service ruling that men deferred from the draft for Natl. Guard service were liable for induction until 35 years of age instead of 26, the ordinary maximum draft age.[3]

Academy Graduations. Edward D. Davis of San Antonio was honor man of the 510-man class graduated at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. June 2. Carlisle A. H. Trost, 23, of Columbia, Ill. was honor man of the 924-man class graduated at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. June 5. The latter class included Annapolis' first Japanese-American graduate—Takeshi Yochihara, 22, of Renton, Wash. 126 of the West Pointers & 226 of the Annapolis men went into the Air Force.[4]

CONGRESS

GOP Drops 3 Bills. Hawaiian statehood, Taft-Hartley law revision and the St. Lawrence seaway were dropped from the current session's legislative "must" list by Senate Republicans June 2 to make it possible to adjourn by the end of July. Senate Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (O.) revealed June 6 that he opposed the July 31 adjournment —he wanted a July 15 recess until October—but had been outvoted. Dropping of Taft-Hartley revision until 1954 was confirmed by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.) June 5. It drew an immediate charge by AFL Pres. George Meany that Congress' GOP leaders "are now trying to repudiate Pres. Eisenhower's major pledge to labor, prompt revision of the Taft-Hartley Act to make the law merit 'the respect & support of labor & management.'" (United Mine Workers Pres. John L. Lewis, testifying Apr. 24 at Sen. Labor Com. hearings on Taft-Hartley revision, had called for an end to all labor laws to let management & labor negotiate "free from the brooding shadows which presently hover over all bargaining tables." Taft "sympathized" with the idea, questioned its practicality.[5]

Clearance Required for UN Aides. A bill barring U.S. citizens from taking UN jobs unless they got prior security clearance from the Atty. General was passed by the Senate without debate or opposing vote June 8 and sent to the House. It provided jail sentences of up to 5 years and fines of up to $10,000 for violation. The measure, introduced by Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), was opposed by both the State and Justice Departments.[6]

Agriculture Plan Approved. Pres. Eisenhower's plan to reorganize the Agriculture Dept. was approved by a 46-29 Senate vote May 27 and a 261-128 House vote June 3. As a result, it went into effect June 4. The vote in each case was on a Democratic resolution to veto the plan. The Senate tally: 35 R. & 11 D. vs. 27 D., William Langer (R., N.D.) & Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.). The House vote: 204 R., 56 D. & one ind. vs. 127 D. & H. R. Gross (R., Ia.).[7]

INVESTIGATIONS

Kaiser-Frazer Probed. Air Force auditor Sidney Solomon told a Senate Armed Services subcommittee June 5 that he had "disallowed" $4,289,426 in auto-making & other improper charges which Kaiser-Frazer Corp. had tried to collect from the AF for building Fairchild C-119 assault transport planes. He said it was costing the AF $212,923,341—$1,339,140 a plane—for K-F to make 159 C-119s. AF auditor Max F. Mautner testified the same day that current costs for C-119s made by Fairchild Airplane Co., originator of the plane, were $265,067 each.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.), had opened hearings June 2 to investigate Bridges' charges that K-F was overcharging the Govt. Ex-AF Undersecy. John A. McCone testified June 2-3 that the AF knew it would have to pay more for K-F's C-119s than for Fairchild's but had ordered the K-F planes because (a) Fairchild had reached full capacity and more C-119s were needed for Korea and (b) the Defense Dept. wanted to broaden U.S. production in case a general war made all-out mobilization necessary. Lt. Gen. Orval R. Cook, AF Deputy Chief of Staff for Matérial, backed McCone's testimony June 3-5. Cook said June 5 that the AF was "disappointed" with K-F's "performance" and found cause for "apprehension & regret" in K-F's high costs.

Bridges said June 2 that Henry Kaiser Sr. & Edgar Kaiser got a $25 million RFC loan Dec. 5, 1950 and visited McCone the same day to begin negotiations which resulted in K-F getting the contract for the C-119s.

Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.) charged May 28 that ex-Treasury Secy. John W. Snyder participated in a "hasty deal" to revise K-F's RFC loans at an eventual cost of millions of dollars to U.S. taxpayers in order to promote K-F's merger with Willys-Overland Motors, Inc. Williams said Willys-Overland got a $15 million [tax] bonanza" out of the deal because its profits were offset that much

1—see p. 180C-H 2—see p. 170D-F 3—see p. 152J 4—see Vol. XII, pp. 186A, 177C 5—see p. 170B 6—see p. 180K 7—see p. 91A

for tax purposes by K-F losses. He said Snyder became a Willys-Overland vice president only 9 days after quitting the Cabinet. Snyder retorted in Toledo that he had not heard of the proposed merger until "a month after I had officially severed my connection with the Treasury."[1]

Judge Refuses to Testify. Fed. Dist. Judge Louis E. Goodman, appearing under subpena at a House Judiciary subcommittee hearing in San Francisco, refused June 1 to answer questions on grounds that (a) they pertained to secret testimony before a grand jury and (b) to reply would make the U.S. Judiciary "subservient to the Legislative Branch of the Govt." Goodman, probably the first federal judge subpenaed by a Congressional committee, read a letter signed by all 7 San Francisco District federal judges which expressed unwillingness "that a judge of this court appear before your committee to answer questions of a judicial nature." The hearings, held May 29-June 1, were largely devoted to criticisms of federal judges & members of the U.S. Attorney's office for their handling of grand jury investigations of tax scandals. Fed. Dist. Judges Edward P. Murphy & Michael J. Roche defended their actions before the subcommittee later June 1. Fed. Dist. Judge Oliver J. Carter was the only one of 4 criticized judges who failed to appear before the subcommittee.[2]

RFC Perjury Trials. Robert W. Dudley, ex-Rep. Joseph W. Casey's (D., Wash.) brother-in-law, was acquitted in Washington June 5 of charges that he committed perjury in 1951 while testifying before a grand jury investigating alleged influence-peddling in granting RFC loans. E. Merl Young & his brother, Herschel, 46, received identical jail sentences of 4 months to 2 years each in Washington respectively Apr. 30 & May 30 for perjury in the same inquiry. Both were convicted of lying to the grand jury, and E. Merl Young was found guilty also of lying to the Senate Banking Com. Herschel was convicted Apr. 20.[3]

Grunewald Fined. Henry W. (the Dutchman) Grunewald, 61, alleged influence peddler, was fined $1,000 by Fed. Dist. Judge Alexander Hotlzhoff in Washington June 4 and given a suspended 90-day jail sentence for contempt of Congress. Grunewald had pleaded guilty Mar. 17 to one of 31 counts in an indictment charging him with refusal to answer questions of the House Ways & Means subcommittee that investigated tax scandals in 1951-52. (Grunewald had told the subcommittee Apr. 13 & 16 that, on recommendation of Sen. Styles Bridges [R., N.H.], he had been retained by the United Mine Workers to investigate the late Fed. Judge T. Alan Goldsborough, who had twice levied big fines on the UMW. Bridges denied any connection with such an investigation Apr. 14.)[4]

SEGREGATION CASES

Court Rulings. The Supreme Court ruled, 8-0, June 8 that Dist. of Columbia restaurants may not legally refuse to serve "well-behaved & respectable" Negroes. The decision, upholding an 1873 anti-discrimination statute, overturned a 5-4 ruling handed down by the U.S. Court of Appeals Jan. 22. The case arose in 1950 when a John R. Thompson restaurant refused to serve 3 Negroes.[5]

The high court June 8 was unable to decide 5 cases challenging the constitutionality of laws providing racial segregation in public schools in the Dist. of Columbia, South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware & Kansas. It scheduled reargument of the cases for Oct. 12.[6]

Fed. Dist. Judge Alexander Holtzhoff ruled in Washington Apr. 21 that the Supreme Court's "separate but equal" doctrine permitted federally-aided housing projects to bar Negroes if equal facilities were available. He therefore granted an FHA motion for dismissal of an injunction suit brought against the federal agency by the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. The NCAAP had sued on behalf of 13 Negro families who sought admission to a project scheduled to be built in Savannah, Ga. with the aid of a $2,293,00 Public Housing Admin. loan.[7]

(An NAACP & American Jewish Council study revealed May 3 that there were no U.S. lynchings in 1952 but that there were 10 successful bombings of homes, places of worship & public places—in 4 cases to keep Negroes from "white" parts of Los Angeles, Kansas City & Durham, N.C.[8]

(The Toledo, O. City Council went on record Apr. 22 as favoring segregation in public housing, but it withdrew this policy by a 5-4 vote Apr. 27.)

Terrorism in Florida. Six men were indicted on perjury charges June 3 by a Miami federal grand jury investigating Florida racial terrorism & bombings. Charges were based on their denials to the grand jury that they were Ku Klux Klan members, or that they had taken part in a series of violent acts against Negroes from 1949 to 1952.

Colleges. Trustees of the Univ. of the South in Sewanee, Tenn. voted 78-6 June 4 to instruct school officials to consider all applicants "without regard to race." The trustees' previous rejection of Negro enrollment had created a schism among faculty members, 8 of whom resigned effective June 1. First applicant under the June 4 ruling: Rev. John M. Moncrief of Orangeburg, S.C., who applied for admission to the Graduate School of Theology.

Phi Delta Theta fraternity suspended its Amherst chapter May 26. apparently because the chapter had pledged non-Aryan students this spring. The fraternity's constitution limited membership to students of Aryan descent. Phi Sigma Kappa's Knox College chapter president & 9 more of the chapter's 18 members resigned May 29 because national fraternity rules barred Negroes.

GENERAL

Other Supreme Court Decisions. The Supreme Court ruled, 4-3, June 8 that the Fed. Govt. was not liable for damages in explosions which killed 560 persons at Texas City, Tex. Apr. 16-17, 1947. Justices Jackson, Black & Frankfurter dissented. The decision was in a test case. 8,485 claimants had filed 273 suits for damages totaling more than $200 million.[9] The court June 8 also ruled, 5-3, that the FBI did not have to show its confidential reports to alleged conscientious objectors even though the reports were used against them to support charges of draft dodging. Justices Frankfurter, Black & Douglas dissented. A 6-3 decision of the Supreme Court June 8 rejected FTC charges that the Automatic Canteen Co. violated the Robinson-Patman Act by accepting unlawful price discrimination. The court held that there was no guilt if the price difference was justified by the quantities involved or if the defendant was unaware that the favorable price was not "cost justified." The court also ruled tentatively that sellers did not have to prove cost justification. Justices Douglas, Black & Reed dissented.

New York City. An agreement leasing New York City's $1.7 billion transit system to the new N.Y.C. Transit Authority for 10 years was approved by the city Estimate Board June 1. A record $1,528,814,950 budget for fiscal 1954 was approved by the City Council May 19. N.Y.C.'s 19,000 policemen & 11,000 firemen had their work week from 45 hours to 42 by the Estimate Board May 28.[10]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Italian Elections. Premier Alcide de Gasperi's 4-party center coalition eked out narrow control of both houses of Parliament June 7-8 in Italy's first general elections since 1948. In the closest election in Italian Parliamentary history, the pro-U.S. center bloc fell 57,553 votes short of a popular majority. Official returns June 10 gave the Govt. coalition majorities of 16 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, 14 in the Senate. De Gasperi's Christian Dems. again emerged as the strongest single party with 10,859,554 votes (40.09%). Communists ran 2d with 6,122,638 (22.6%). The combined Leftist total was 9,562,860 (35.3%). Greatest gains were made by the rightwing Monarchists & neo-Fascists who polled 3,437,056 votes (12.68% as against 4.2% in 1948). Total vote was 28,386,610. 1,297,000 ballots were contested.[11]

1—see pp. 94G-H, 39E-F 2—see Vol. XIII, pp. 138B, 96C 3—see p. 102F 4—see p. 5A 5—see Vol. XI, p. 173P 6—see Vol. XII, p. 353C 7—see Vol. XII, p. 413C; XI, 101M 8—see Vol. XI, p. 400M 9—see Vol. XII, p. 234E 10—see p. 126E-G 11—see p. 182P

Distribution of seats in the new Parliament:

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Party	Seats	Gain	Loss
Christian Democrats	261	—	44
Moderate Socialists	19	—	14
Liberals	14	—	5
Republicans	5	—	4
Other Center parties (Centrist total 303—loss of 67)	4	—	—
Communists	143	12	—
Leftwing Socialists (Leftist total 218—gain of 35)	75	23	—
Monarchists	40	26	—
Italian Social Movement (neo-Fascist) (Rightist total 69—gain of 49)	29	23	—
Total seats	**590‡**		

SENATE

Party	Seats
Christian Democrats	116
Other Center parties (Centrist total 125)	9
Communists	54
Leftwing Socialists	28
Other Leftists (Leftist total 86)	4
Monarchists	16
Italian Social Movement (neo-Fascist) (Rightist total 25)	9
Independent	1
Total seats	**237***

‡Gains & losses do not balance because the new Chamber has 16 more Deputies *Plus 5 nonpolitical Senators appointed for life [See VIII, 125F]

Britain. Queen Elizabeth II & the Duke of Edinburgh made "coronation state drives" through London June 3, 4, 8 & 9 as the capital continued its coronation celebrations. The BBC charged June 8 that TV films of the coronation were "marred in the U.S. by the introduction of advertisements." American networks denied that they violated agreements with the BBC to practice good taste in adding commercials to coronation telecasts. NBC asserted June 9 that its commercials were similar to those used on telecasts of Pres. Eisenhower's inauguration.[1]

The British Govt. estimated June 4 that it spent £2,300,000 ($6,440,000) on the coronation but recovered £648,000 ($1,820,000) through sale of grandstand seats. (Net expenditure: £1,652,000 or $4,620,000.) It also estimated that tourists from North America had spent $17 million, tourists from non-dollar countries £3 million ($8,400,000) during the coronation. Britons withdrew £5 million ($14 million) more than they deposited in savings accounts during Coronation Week.[2]

The Queen conferred knighthood June 6 on Col. Henry Cecil John Hunt, leader of the expedition that scaled Mt. Everest last moth. Edmond P. Hillary of New Zealand, one of the 2 men who reached the top, was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire. Reports to Katmandu, Nepal June 9 said Tensing Norkay, guide with the expedition, reached the top of Mt. Everest alone May 29, then helped Hillary make his way to the peak.[3]

France. Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault failed by one vote June 11 to obtain the necessary 314 Natl. Assembly votes for the Premiership. The count was 313 to 228. Supporting Bidault, who sought special emergency powers which would have enabled him to dissolve the Assembly, were the Popular Republicans, Independents & ex-Gaullists. Major opposition came from the Radicals who had backed Pierre Mendès-France (rejected by 301-119 June 4).[4]

Israel. Israel & Jordan signed a 3-month pact to curb border infiltrations June 8. The agreement provided for regular meetings of local commanders along the armistice line, bound both nations to act against infiltrators "on information submitted by either party" and condemned aggressive actions by "armed civilians" as well as military forces. The UN Mixed Armistice Comm. June 3 found each nation guilty of 3 recent armistice violations.[5]

Kenya. The Kenya African Union was ruled an unlawful society, its assets seized and membership made a criminal offense June 8. Suppression was ordered by the Kenya Executive Council which said the KAU had been used to cover Mau Mau activity. KAU Pres. Jomo Kenyatta was serving a 7-year jail term for terrorism. (The Labor Trade Union of East Africa, largest & oldest labor group in Kenya, was banned by the Govt. May 20. No reason was given. The Govt. issued a forced labor emergency decree May 20 empowering British district commissioners to force native Africans to work a maximum 90 days a year with or without pay at the commissioners' discretion. As an emergency measure, the decree could be applied in situations endangering persons under the commissioners' jurisdiction.) . . . The Govt. announced 100 Mau Maus killed and 54 captured in the week ending June 5. Security forces reported deaths of 14 more terrorists June 7.[6]

South Africa. Eradication of Johannesburg's "sky" homes (Negro quarters atop white-occupied apartment houses) was ordered June 8 by the Govt. under the Group Areas Act which rezoned cities on racial lines. The Govt. previously ordered removal of 70,000 Negroes from "black" spots in suburban Johannesburg to sites 15 miles from the city limits. . . . African Natl. Congress Pres. Gen. Albert Luthuli was prohibited by the Govt. May 30 from attending public meetings in South Africa for a year. His presence in 21 districts, mostly suburban areas, also was banned. . . . Prime Min. Daniel F. Malan, in London May 29 for Queen Elizabeth's coronation, denounced "busybodies" who "hurry through South Africa" looking for material "to substantiate their ill-conceived prejudices." Nationalists in South Africa were angered by the inclusion in the London Hippodrome revue of a song, *Don't Malign Malan*, performed by American Negro singer Marie Bryant, which satirized South Africa's race policies.[7]

ARTS & SCIENCE

A.M.A. CONVENTION

Views on Govt. Services. Limitations on federal care of veterans with non-service-connected disabilities were recommended by the American Medical Assn. at its 102d convention, held in New York June 1-5. The 185-member House of Delegates (policy-making body for the 140,000 member AMA) recommended that Congress restrict Veterans Admin. medical services to patients in these categories: (1) veterans with service-connected ailments; (2) wartime veterans afflicted with non-service-connected tuberculosis and psychiatric & neurological disorders "who are unable to defray the expenses of necessary hospitalization." The AMA said responsibility for others now cared for by the VA should "revert to the individual & the community, where it rightfully belongs."

The House of Delegates also criticized as "socialistic" a federal regulation that state welfare agencies must provide free diagnostic service to crippled children, regardless of parents' ability to pay, in order to qualify for federal subsidies.

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, U.S. Secy. of Health, Education & Welfare, condemned socialized medicine in an address to the convention June 1 but said organized medicine must solve social-economic problems facing it or solution would be taken out of its hands. She said the Eisenhower Admin. looked to voluntary citizen-doctor-community cooperation to supply "the best medical care to all our people." She rejected compulsory health insurance as undemocratic & economically unsound but said the Govt. must insure the care of the "medically indigent."[8]

Osteopathy. Action was deferred until 1954 on a proposed improvement in relations between MDs & doctors of osteopathy. The minority of a House of Delegates committee studying MD-DO relations wanted to adopt a measure this year to (1) eliminate the AMA's classification of osteopathy as "cult healing," (2) urge improvement of osteopathic education and (3) let MD-DO relations be determined by state medical societies. (The AMA now forbids its members to have anything to do with osteopaths except when required by state law.) The minority report said osteopathy had "undergone a process of evolution . . . to the point of such similarity to medicine that no marked fundamental differences exist between medicine & osteopathy." (The Amer. Osteopathic Assn., representing 8,400 of the nation's 11,650 osteopaths, expressed disappointment over the postponement of AMA action. It said the minority report was "fully justified.")

Other Actions. Dr. Edward J. McCormick of Toledo, ex-U.S. delegate to the UN World Health Org., was inaugurated as AMA president for 1953 June 2 succeeding Dr. Louis H. Bauer. Dr. Walter B. Martin of Norfolk, Va. was named president-elect to take office at the 1954 convention in San Francisco. 17,958 doctors & 24,186 guests attended 400 technical lectures & 600 exhibits at the 1953 convention in New York.

1—see p. 181P 2—see p. 181C 3—see p. 183E 4—see p. 182E 5—see p. 182G 6—see p. 182H-J 7—see pp. 181K, 155J 8—see p. 123J, M

The House of Delegates refused June 3 to censure the Amer. College of Surgeons & its director, Dr. Paul R. Hawley, because he had charged (in a *U.S. News & World Report* article published in February) that some doctors were guilty of fee splitting, unnecessary surgery & "ghost" surgery. AMA Pres. McCormick called on the nation's 214,667 physicians (2,987 more than in 1952) to rid their ranks of a 3%-5% "unethical, dishonest & unfair" minority.[1]

Medical reports to the convention: Dr. Richard A. Mills, General Practice Com. chairman, told June 4 of studies indicating that 25% of heart patients had "iatrongenic heart disease," meaning "disease caused by a physician." He stressed that a doctor must be an effective actor to avoid frightening patients into heart troubles. . . . Improved methods for early detection of cancer of the digestive tract (responsible for 41% of cancer deaths in the U. S.) were demonstrated June 1 by a Chicago U. research team. The methods were based on recovery & identification of exfoliated cancer cells shed by cancerous organs even when the disease was in incipient stages. . . . A report June 3 (by Drs. Henry A. Shenkin & Paul Novack of Philadelphia) suggested that most drugs used to protect the brain from effects of a "stroke" were useless. . . . A report June 1 by Dr. E. A. Marshall of East Cleveland told of experiments in treating stomach ulcers with pills containing anti-acid chemicals (aluminum hydroxide, calcium carbonate, magnesium oxide) that cut down on the effect of pepsin, a digestive substance, on the stomach wall. The anti-acid pills were said to eliminate the need for special diet to relieve ulcer.

Awards during the AMA convention: AMA Distinguished Service Award (June 1)—to Dr. Alfred Blalock, 54, chief surgeon at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, for his work in vascular surgery, particularly his part in developing the "blue baby" operation. Passano Foundation Award (June 3)—to Dr. John F. Enders, Harvard Medical School bacteriologist, for developing methods of culturing polio viruses in living tissues and aiding the search for a vaccine against the disease.

Sex Change Denied. 3 Danish physicians who operated on Christine Jorgensen reported in the Amer. Medical Assn.'s *Journal* May 28 that their surgical method did not change a man into a woman. They denied that they had sought to do so. Drs. Christian Hamburger, Georg K. Stuerup & E. Dahl-Iverson said their report would answer hundreds of letters from persons throughout the world seeking the type of treatment given the former George Jorgensen Jr. They did not identify Jorgensen by name but described the patient as a male transvestite, now 26, who had slight sex drive but wanted to appear as a woman and felt he could not fit himself into society as a man. They said castration & plastic surgery were performed to give him a woman's appearance for psychological relief.[2]

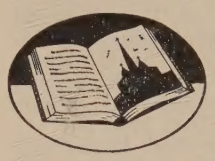
(The Hotel Sahara in Las Vegas, Nev. announced June 4 it was canceling Christine Jorgensen's contract for a 2-week night club appearance [at a salary reputed to be $12,500 a week] on grounds that the ex-GI had misrepresented "himself" as a woman. The Jorgensen program had drawn less than 50% capacity in a week at the Orpheum, Los Angeles.)

Atom 'Breeder' Makes Own Fuel. Development of an atomic "breeder reactor" which produces electric power and simultaneously turns out "at least" as much new atomic fuel as it uses was announced June 4 by Chrmn. Gordon Dean of the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. He made the disclosure at an Edison Electric Institute meeting in Atlantic City, N.J.

Dean said the "breeder" eventually would permit "all of the uranium that can be extracted from the earth's surface [to be used] for atomic fuel, whether it is fissionable or not in its natural state." Hitherto, fissionable uranium-235 alone could be used as atomic fuel in its natural state after it was extracted from uranium-238. Non-fissionable U-238 (140 times as plentiful as U-235) could be used only when converted into fissionable plutonium by bombardment of its atoms with neutrons from splitting U-235 atoms. But this cost an equivalent amount of U-235. The "breeder," developed at the AEC's Arco, Ida. plant, produces power by fission of U-235 while at the same time converting at least an equal amount of U-238 into plutonium. The result is uninterrupted operation of the plant, a rough approach to perpetual motion. Dean said that theoretically, non-fissionable thorium also could be converted into atomic fuel by the "breeder" method.[3]

(An Edison Electric Institute report June 4 pledged the cooperation of private electric companies in Govt. programs for developing atomic energy for civilian use. The AEC had urged the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. May 26 to relax the Govt.'s atomic monopoly to let private industry begin development for civilian use. Conceding that atomic energy could not compete yet with oil, coal & hydroelectric power, the AEC said the time had come to let industry get started because hurried door-opening later might cause "security leaks." Rep. W. Sterling Cole [R., N.Y.], chairman of the joint committee, at June 7 commencement exercises at New Paltz [N.Y.] State Teachers College, urged immediate construction of "a prototype, power-producing reactor." He added: "If private industry, using private funds, is not yet ready to do the job, I believe the Atomic Energy Comm., with Govt. money, should immediately undertake" its construction. North American Aviation had announced May 26 that it had designed an atomic power generator and was prepared to build a pilot plant for $10 million. It was to produce 8,000 kw. of electricity, enough for 2,000 homes, and would take 2 years to build. Neither Govt. nor private funds had been provided yet for the plant.

(House Appropriations subcommittee testimony by Dean & other AEC officials, released June 7, disclosed that despite the 32% slash in ex-Pres. Truman's AEC budget, an increase of over 25% in production of A-weapons & materials was planned for 1943. Dean called 1954 a year of "urgency" in view of Russia's acceleration of a top-priority atomic program. He warned of "risks" in the $496,-800,000 cut, said it meant cancelling a reactor for the proposed atomic aircraft carrier and postponing the 1958 goal for getting an atomic-powered plane in the air.)[4]



EDUCATION & RELIGION

Presbyterians Study Merger. A plan to unite the 3 Presbyterian Church groups in the U.S. was submitted to 341 Northern & Southern local units for "study & comment" May 29 & June 9. The plan called for formal unification of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. (Northern), the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. (Southern) & the United Presbyterian Church by 1956.

The Gen. Assembly of the Northern group asked its 257 presbyteries May 29 to consider the plan. The Southern Gen. Assembly, meeting in Montreat, N.C., unanimously voted June 9 to send the plan to its 84 presbyteries.

The Northern group in Minneapolis May 28-June 3 also: defeated proposals to use "holy Christian church" for "holy catholic church" in the Apostles' Creed & the word "sins" for "debts" in the Lord's Prayer; protested persecution of Protestants in Colombia; criticized Congressional investigating committees, expressing fear that "guilt by suspicion & investigation, rather than trial, may become the future standard of justice within our land." A 1953 budget of $18,870,175 was adopted. Dr. John Alexander Mackay, 64, Princeton Theological Seminary president, was elected moderator. The Church's 1952 membership: 114,607 new members for a total of 2,526,172.

Nevada 'Trial'. Author Walter Van Tilburg Clark resigned June 5 as lecturer in English at the Univ. of Nevada to protest the university's "autocratic administration." He said his action was directly related to dismissal proceedings against Biology Dept. Chrmn. Dr. Frank Richardson, 40, accused of insubordination by Pres. Minard W. Stout. Richardson & 4 other faculty members were charged with developing friction, spreading false information and circulating reprints of an article (*Aimlessness in Education* by Prof. Arthur E. Bestor Jr. of the U. of Illinois) as an attack on Stout & the school's Education Dept. The case, which Richardson's backers said involved the principles of tenure & academic freedom, was heard by a 5-man Regents Board in Reno May 25-27. No decision was expected until July.

Roman Catholics. Catholic Charities of the N.Y. Archdiocese & the Brooklyn Diocese, representing 53 Roman Catholic agencies, quit New York City's Welfare & Health Council May 29 because membership was granted to the Planned Parenthood Com. of Mothers' Health Centers May 28. The Catholic resignations & admission of the Planned

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1—see p. 6E-G 2—see pp. 184P, 118P 3—see pp. 145C, G-H, 143C 4—see Vol. XII, p. 374F

Parenthood Com. were to be effective July 1. . . . Roman Catholic population in the U.S., Alaska & Hawaii in 1952 totaled 30,425,015 (gain of 1,017,495 over 1951); conversions totaled 117,803 in 1952 (gain of 964 over 1951) and 1,071,897 in last 10 years (reported May 28).

Ford Foundation grants during 1952 totaled $37,865,235, the Foundation announced June 1. $22,065,232 went to projects for the advancement of education in America, $11,537,361 to efforts for world peace, $1,289,000 for projects to strengthen free institutions, $627,463 for activities to strengthen the economy, $2,094,800 to advance knowledge of human behavior. Assets at the end of 1952: $518,422,069. . . . **Harvard Law School** conferred bachelor of laws degrees on women for the first time June 11 when 11 women were graduated. 2 other women received master of laws degrees (awarded to women in past years).

OBITUARIES

William Farnum, 76, star leading man & highest-paid Hollywood actor in era of silent films, character actor in later years after losing fortune in 1929 stock market crash; June 5 in Hollywood of cancer.

Maj. Gen. Birger Schyberg, 56, chief of Swedish air defense; June 4 in plane crash near Soederhamn, Sweden.

Charles G. Taylor Jr., 70, who retired Apr. 28 as Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. pres.; June 9 in New York.

Sir Godfrey Tearle, 68, British actor noted for playing of *Othello*, impersonator of late Franklin D. Roosevelt in films; June 9 in London.

William Tatem (Big Bill) Tilden 2d, 60, U.S. & world amateur tennis champion in 1920s, a professional & instructor since 1930; June 5 in Hollywood of heart attack. (He was jailed in Los Angeles in 1947 & 1949 for sexual offenses against teen-age boys, had resumed his tennis career since his last release from jail in Dec. 1949.)[1]

Roland Young, 65, British-born actor best known for *Topper* roles in films; June 5 in New York.

SPORTS

Baseball. Natl. League home run king Ralph Kiner, 30, was traded to the Chicago Cubs by the Pittsburgh Pirates in a 10-player deal June 4. The Cubs received Kiner, catcher Joe Garagiola, pitcher Howie Pollet and outfielder-infielder George Metkovich. Pittsburgh obtained first baseman-outfielder Preston Ward, 25, pitcher Bob Schultz, 30, catcher Toby Atwell, 29, and outfielders Gene Hermanski, 32, & Bob Addis, 28. The Pirates also took an option on minor leaguer George Freese and received a reported $100,000.[2]

Horse Racing. 174th Epsom Derby at Epsom Downs, Eng. June 6: won by Sir Victor Sassoon's Pinza, Sir Gordon Richards up, for $53,530. Queen Elizabeth's Aureole was 2d.[3] . . . $63,600 Coaching Club American Oaks at Belmont Park, N.Y. June 6: won by Mrs. Ben F. Whitaker's Grecian Queen, Eric Guerin up, for $45,500.

Track & Field. Records set in the Compton (Calif.) Invitational June 6: Parry O'Brien of USC, new world shot put mark of 59 ft. 2⅝ in.; Wes Santee of Kansas, new American mile run record of 4 min. 2.4 sec.[4]

Walter Dukes, 22, 7-ft. Seton Hall (S. Orange, N.J.) basketball star, rejected a draft by New York of the NBA June 8 in favor of a $25,000-a-yr. contract with the Harlem Globetrotters.[5]

MISCELLANEOUS

Tornadoes Kill 242. At least 139 persons were killed in Michigan & Ohio June 8 and probably more than 92 in Worcester County, Mass. June 9 as an unprecedented series of tornadoes continued to strike at widely separated sections of the U.S. The Michigan-Ohio carnage was caused by 6 twisters. The Flint, Mich. area was hardest hit. Beecher, Mich., outside of Flint, counted 111 dead. Ohio's death toll was 19, including 9 in Cleveland, 8 in Bowling Green. Natl. Guard, Red Cross & other workers dug in ruins for days to rescue trapped victims & retrieve bodies. A tornado near Arcadia, Neb. June 7 killed 11 persons at a family reunion on the Mads Madsen farm. U.S. Weather Bureau & Air Force weather service officials said June 9 that at least 420 persons had been killed, thousands injured or left homeless and $200 million worth of property damage done by the more than 130 tornadoes in the U.S. so far this year. (Corrected death toll in the May 11 tornadoes in Waco & San Angelo, Tex.: 123.)[6]

Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R., Pa.) of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. said June 10 that he thought recent tornadoes "definitely" could be traced to "release of radioactivity" in atomic bomb tests in Nevada. But Chrmn. W. Sterling Cole (R., N.Y.) of the joint committee said experts had told him there was no connection.

Air Records. 3 of 15 U.S. B-47 Stratojets (designed to carry A-bombs) that made a mass non-stop flight of 3,120 mi. June 5 from Limestone Air Base, Me. to Fairford, Eng., broke the 5-hr. 38-min. U.S.-to-Britain flight record. The 2 fastest made the flight in 5 hr. 26 min. A British Canberra jet bomber the next day (June 6) set an unofficial East-West speed record of 4 hr. 26 min. on the 2,260-mi. flight from Wharton, Eng. to Gander, Nfld. A British-built Comet jet airliner made a round-trip, nonstop Ottawa-to-New York flight June 4, the first by a jet transport carrying a full load of passengers over U.S. territory. Speeds up to 450 mph. were attained.[7]

Jacqueline Cochran, America's only woman jet pilot, set another world speed record in a Sabrejet June 3 at Edwards AF Base, Palmdale, Calif.: 590.273 mph. around a 12-pylon, 500-km. course. This gave her possession of all closed & straightway international speed records in both men's & women's divisions except one: 699 mph. for the 15-km. dash set by Maj. Slade Nash in November. Miss Cochran averaged 670 mph. in a 15-km test June 3.[8]

U.S. Birth Rate Up. A record 971,000 babies were born in the U.S. during Jan.-Mar. compared with the 942,000 mark set in the equivalent 1952 period, the Public Health Service estimated June 7. Birth records of 3,889,000 were set in 1952, of 3,833,000 in 1951. (The American Indian population rose from 237,196 in 1900 to 343,410 in 1950, the Commerce Dept. reported May 16.)[9]

Winthrop Rockefeller set up a $1 million trust fund for his estranged wife, Mrs. Barbara Paul Rockefeller (announced June 3). A $1 million fund had been established in 1952 for their son, Winthrop Paul, 4. . . . **Andrea Maria**, first child of Archduke Otto (pretender to Austrian throne) & Princess Regina of Sachsen Meinningen, was baptized in Wuerzburg, Germany June 6. . . . **Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon** entered a lion's cage and patted an 18-yr.-old trained lion, Sheba, on the nose as part of his initiation into the Circus Saints & Sinners in Washington June 4. . . . **Allan Gordon Foster**, 65, convicted in 1947 of aiding Serge Rubinstein in draft evasion, was deported to Scotland by the U.S. June 5. A former business associate of Rubinstein, he had been in the U.S. since 1938 as a temporary visitor.[10] . . . **Dionne quintuplets** celebrated their 19th birthday in Trois-Rivieres, Que. May 28. . . . **Highway** 87, extending from Fairbanks, Alaska to Guatemala, was renamed the Henry Ford Intl. Memorial Highway at ceremonies in Colorado Springs June 8.

Married. Hungarian-born British film producer Sir Alexander Korda, 59, to Alexandra Boycun, 26, in Vence, France June 8 (his 3d, her 1st). . . . Stage-&-screen star Ethel Merman, 44, to Continental Air Lines Pres. Robert F. Six, 45; marriage in Mexicali, Mex. Mar. 9 revealed in Denver June 6 (his 2d, her 3d). . . . Actress Bethel Leslie, 27, to TV dir. Andrew McCullough, 29; Nyack, N.Y. June 7.

Divorced. Actress Diana Lynn from architect John C. Lindsay in Santa Monica, Calif. June 5. . . . Singer Kay Starr from conductor Victor Schoen in Los Angeles June 2 (mental cruelty). . . . Actress Ann Rutherford by David May 2d in Juarez, Mex. June 6 (incompatability). . . . Singer Ginny Simms, 34, from oilman Robert M. Calhoun in Santa Monica, Calif. June 4 (mental cruelty).

1—see Vol. X, p. 56C; IX, 428M 2—see p. 96A 3—see p. 182B 4—see p. 184F-G 5—see p. 175M 6—see p. 172N 7—see p. 176J 8—see p. 176H 9—see Vol. XI, p. 127G 10—see Vol. VII, p. 132N